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Forty-seventh session
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ADVISORY SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Report on Equatorial Guinea prepared by the Expert, Mr. Fernando Volio Jiménez, in accordance with resolution 1990/57, paragraph 9, of the Commission on Human Rights

1. At its forty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights examined the report by the Expert, Mr. Fernando Volio Jiménez, on Equatorial Guinea (E/CN.4/1990/42 and Add.1) in which a number of practical recommendations were made for the implementation of the Plan of Action proposed by the United Nations and accepted by the Government.

2. In the 1990 report, the Expert stressed the political will of the Government in supporting the objectives of the Plan, and in particular its determination to complete the codification, already initiated in previous years, of modern civil and criminal legislation, together with the relevant codes of procedure, in keeping with the country's customs, and the emphasis placed by the Government on improving the legal system.

3. As the Commission will recall, the Expert prepared a Plan of Action (E/CN.4/1495 for the restoration of human rights and fundamental freedoms which was proposed by the Secretary-General to the Government of Equatorial Guinea and was accepted. In resolution 1982/36, the Economic and Social Council took note of the plan. In 1982, in order to assist the Government of Equatorial Guinea with the implementation of the Plan of Action,

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the Secretary-General provided the services of two consultant jurists, who were chosen by the Expert, to help the Government of Equatorial Guinea in preparing a new Constitution. In 1986, the Secretary-General provided an additional team of consultant jurists to help with the implementation of the Plan of Action, and in 1989 a Consultant visited Equatorial Guinea. All these consultants were also chosen by the Expert. Following the mission carried out by the Consultant, an assessment was made of the implementation of the Plan of Action. In addition to drawing up the Constitution, the Government of Equatorial Guinea has ratified the two International Covenants on Human Rights and has declared its intention of ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

4. On 7 March 1990, pursuant to the recommendations made by the Expert in his report, the Commission adopted, without a vote, resolution 1990/57 entitled "Situation in Equatorial Guinea" in which it urged the Government to establish as soon as possible a Special Review Commission to monitor the implementation of the Plan of Action, to adopt other measures suggested for the purpose of promoting and protecting human rights; and to draw up a General Associations Act to facilitate the implementation of the human rights recognized in the International Covenants on Human Rights ratified by that Government. In the same resolution, the Commission encouraged the Government of Equatorial Guinea to endeavour to facilitate the repatriation of all refugees and exiles, inter alia by adopting measures permitting the full participation of all citizens in the country's political, economic, social and cultural affairs, thus helping to resolve the shortage of specialized personnel.

5. In its resolution, the Commission also requested the Secretary-General to provide such advisory services and other forms of appropriate assistance in the field of human rights as may be requested by the Government of Equatorial Guinea, especially for the purpose of codifying the basic civil and criminal laws and preparing the initial reports which Equatorial Guinea, as a party to the International Covenants on Human Rights, is required to submit to the Committees established by those treaties; it also requested the Secretary-General to extend the mandate of the Expert responsible for co-operating with the Government of Equatorial Guinea in the full implementation of the Plan of Action proposed by the United Nations and accepted by that Government.

6. The Secretary-General visited Equatorial Guinea on 18 and 19 March 1990. During that visit, the President of Equatorial Guinea referred to the recommendations contained in the report by the Expert to the Commission and indicated that the Government required technical assistance and advisory services to review legislation, draw up the civil and criminal codes and train judges and magistrates. The Secretary-General assured the President of Equatorial Guinea that the Centre was prepared to provide the country's authorities with any advisory services and other forms of appropriate assistance in the field of human rights that the Government might request.

7. To this end, the Expert and the Centre for Human Rights have remained in contact with several Governments in order to obtain broad international support. As a result of those contacts, the Government of Spain offered to assist the Centre for Human Rights with the technical assistance project and

to finance, in part, the advisory services of two Spanish experts, Mr. J.M. Sanz Bayón, a Spanish Supreme Court judge and Mr. J. Corbí, a lawyer, for six and four weeks respectively, to assist the authorities of Equatorial Guinea in codifying the basic civil and criminal laws, as well as the procedural laws necessary for the operation of the courts. The Government of Spain simultaneously offered to extend Spanish co-operation with Equatorial Guinea, as recommended by the Expert in his report to the Commission, by awarding 15 further fellowships to the Universidad Estatal a Distancia in Madrid, which has an office in Malabo, to train personnel to strengthen the administration of justice.

8. The two Spanish consultant jurists began their mission on 5 November 1990 and were still in Equatorial Guinea when this report was written.

9. In accordance with Commission resolution 1990/57, in January 1991 the Centre for Human Rights will, for three weeks, provide the Government of Equatorial Guinea with the advisory services of Mr. J. Alvarez Vita (Peru), a member of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, to assist the authorities with preparing the initial reports that Equatorial Guinea is to submit to the Committees established by the two International Covenants on Human Rights.

10. The Expert will keep the Commission informed of the results of the assistance provided by the Secretary-General and by the Government of Spain in implementing the Plan of Action.

11. However, the expert has received no information whatsoever from the authorities of Equatorial Guinea on the implementation of the other recommendations made by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1990/57, which were that the Government should:

(a) Establish as soon as possible a Special Review Commission to monitor the Plan of Action and to adopt other measures suggested for the purpose of promoting and protecting human rights;

(b) Draw up a General Associations Act to facilitate the implementation of the human rights recognized in the International Covenants on Human Rights ratified by Equatorial Guinea;

(c) Endeavour to facilitate the repatriation of all refugees and exiles, inter alia by adopting measures permitting the full participation of all citizens in the country's political, economic, social and cultural affairs, thus helping to resolve the shortage of specialized personnel.

12. The Expert also feels it necessary to point out that, as of 15 November 1990, Equatorial Guinea had not ratified either the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment or the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, despite having announced its intention to do so to the Consultant of the Centre for Human Rights who visited the country in 1989.

13. The Expert is deeply concerned that since his first visit to Equatorial Guinea in 1979, representative democracy has still not been established in the country and that consequently there is no adequate institutional framework for the protection of human rights. The Expert

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recommends therefore that the Government of Equatorial Guinea should be urged to implement, without delay, the measures recommended by the Commission, including those contained in this report. In the same context, the Expert also recommends that the Commission should request the international community, in close co-operation with the Centre for Human Rights, to co-operate more fully with the Government of Equatorial Guinea, within the Plan of Action. It should also be borne in mind that the intelligent people of Equatorial Guinea are extremely poor and lack the necessary human resources to promote economic and social development and the basic institutions for the administration of justice, although this is no excuse for failing to establish the basic and indispensible machinery for the operation of representative democracy, enriched by the country's own cultural values.

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ADVISORY SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

	Paragraphs	Page
INTRODUCTION	1 - 8	1
I. POLICY AND PRACTICE	9 - 38	3
A. Policy	9 - 18	3
B. Practice	19 - 38	5
II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ADVISORY SERVICES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS	39 - 90	12
A. Activities financed under the regular budget	41 - 63	12
B. Activities financed under the Voluntary Fund	64 - 90	18
III. FUTURE ACTIVITIES	91 - 135	27

GE.90-13914/2712B

CONTENTS (continued)

Page

Annexes

I. United Nations Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights 33

II. Contributions to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights (UNFASTA) at 31 October 1990 35

III. Additional requests received from Governments for advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights 37

INTRODUCTION

1. The Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-sixth session, adopted resolution 1990/58 on advisory services in the field of human rights. By this resolution the Commission, after having taken note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/1990/43), welcomed the increasing number of requests from Governments for support and technical assistance in the field of human rights; reaffirmed that the programme of advisory services should continue to provide practical assistance in the implementation of international conventions on human rights to those States which indicated a need for such assistance; recommended to the Secretary-General that the provision of expert assistance and activities to assist Governments in the development of the necessary infrastructure to meet international human rights standards should continue to increase; requested the Secretary-General to provide urgently more human and financial resources for the enlargement of advisory services, particularly from Section 24 of the regular budget concerning technical co-operation, in order to meet the increased demand on this important instrument intended to invigorate the human rights spirit in the world.

2. Furthermore, the Commission requested the Secretary-General: to pursue his efforts for a medium-term plan for advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights; to enable the Centre for Human Rights to intensify co-ordination within the United Nations system of the activities for the provision of advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights in all their aspects; to explore yet further the possibilities offered by co-operation between the Centre for Human Rights and specialized bodies of the United Nations system, such as the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross, in the development of strategies for the setting up or the strengthening of national and regional infrastructures for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the planning, execution and evaluation of specific projects; to ensure close co-ordination between the activities of the regular programme of advisory services and those of the Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights.

3. In the same resolution, the Commission: welcomed the setting up of an advisory group in the Centre for Human Rights to assist the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights in the identification and evaluation of projects; and requested the Secretary-General to further restructure the secretariat in this area aiming at even more effective management of these activities; noted with appreciation the co-operation between the Centre for Human Rights and the United Nations Development Programme and encouraged the leadership of both organizations to further enhance co-ordination and co-operation between them; invited competent United Nations bodies, such as the committees set up under the International Covenants on Human Rights, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Committee against Torture, to make suggestions and proposals for the implementation of advisory services; requested its special rapporteurs and representatives, as well as the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, to inform Governments, whenever appropriate, of the possibility of availing themselves of the services provided for under the programme of advisory services and to include in their recommendations, whenever appropriate, proposals for specific projects to be realized under the programme of advisory services.

4. At the same session, the Commission adopted resolution 1990/59 on the Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights. In this resolution, the Commission, inter alia: emphasized that the objective of the Voluntary Fund was to provide additional financial support for practical activities focused on the implementation of international conventions and other international instruments on human rights promulgated by the United Nations, its specialized agencies or regional organizations; recommended that activities under the Voluntary Fund should be directed towards expert and technical assistance to Governments with a view to creating and developing the necessary infrastructure to meet international human rights standards; encouraged the Secretary-General to pay due attention to the particular needs of developing countries from all regions and to explore fully the possibilities offered by the co-operation of the relevant specialized agencies of the United Nations system with the Centre for Human Rights.

5. In addition, the Commission recommended that the Secretary-General continue to consider for financing and implementation through the Voluntary Fund those projects and programmes which can play a catalytic role in the practical realization of internationally recognized human rights standards. The Commission also requested the Secretary-General: to bring regularly to the attention of all Governments and of the competent human rights organs the possibilities that exist under the Voluntary Fund of providing advisory services and technical assistance at their request; to guarantee transparency of the criteria applied and of the rules of procedure to be followed in the implementation of advisory services; to continue to elaborate guidelines on the use and allocation of the resources available through the Voluntary Fund, with special emphasis on defining priorities and developing criteria for project appraisal and follow-up.

6. At the same session, the Commission also adopted the following resolutions on the programme of advisory services and technical assistance: (i) resolution 1990/80 on assistance to Guatemala in the field of human rights; (ii) resolution 1990/57 on the situation in Equatorial Guinea; and (iii) resolution 1990/61 on assistance to Paraguay in the field of human rights. Information on the implementation of these resolutions is contained, respectively, in documents E/CN.4/1991/5, E/CN.4/1991/54 and in paragraphs 76-77 and 87-89 of the present document.

7. It should be pointed out that the Economic and Social Council, in its decision 1990/237, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/58, approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide urgently more human and financial resources for the enlargement of advisory services, particularly from Section 24 of the regular budget, concerning technical assistance.

8. In paragraph 18 of resolution 1990/58, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to submit a report at its forty-seventh session on the progress made in the implementation of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights. In paragraph 13 of resolution 1990/59, the Commission also requested the Secretary-General to report annually to it on the operation and administration of the Voluntary Fund as part of his annual report on advisory services in the field of human rights. The present report is submitted pursuant to these two Commission resolutions.

I. POLICY AND PRACTICE

A. Policy

9. The United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights was established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 926 (X) of 14 December 1955, authorizing the Secretary-General to make provision at the request of Governments and with the co-operation of the specialized agencies where appropriate, for the following forms of assistance with respect to the field of human rights: (a) advisory services of experts; (b) fellowships and scholarships; and (c) seminars. Regional and national training courses were added respectively in 1967 and 1986.

10. On 16 November 1987, the Secretary-General established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/38 and Economic and Social Council decision 1987/147. The objective of the Voluntary Fund is to provide additional financial support for practical activities focused on the implementation of international conventions and other international instruments on human rights promulgated by the United Nations, its specialized agencies or regional organizations. The above-mentioned resolutions, together with the decisions adopted every year on advisory services and technical assistance by United Nations policy-making bodies in the field of human rights, constitute the legal basis of the programme.

11. The programme of advisory services and technical assistance complements the other sectors of the United Nations human rights programme. Advisory services and technical co-operation activities assist Governments and may be a complement to, but never a substitute for, the monitoring and investigating activities of the human rights programme. As emphasized in previous reports of the Secretary-General on the subject, the provision of advisory services and technical assistance is, of course, not a way to reduce a Government's responsibility for accountability on the human rights situation and, whenever applicable, would not exempt it from scrutiny through the various procedures established by the United Nations.

12. Activities financed under the regular programme and those financed under the Voluntary Fund form part of a comprehensive programme of advisory services and technical assistance. The Secretary-General ensures close co-ordination between the activities of the regular programme and those of the Voluntary Fund. Supportive activities of projects financed under the Fund, such as the publication under the regular budget of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights in the official United Nations languages, as an issue of the ad hoc series of the Centre to assist the African Commission of Human and Peoples' Rights of the OAU in promoting the aims of the Commission, are examples of this co-ordinated approach. Another such example is the assistance provided under the regular budget to the Government of Mongolia for ad hoc consultations on constitutional reform with human rights experts of various United Nations committees organized in Geneva by the Centre for the Head of the Legal Department, Ministry of External Relations, responsible for the drafting of the new Mongolian Constitution. A further example is the provision, under the regular budget, of the services of eight members of the OAU Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, and two other experts to participate in the seminar on the work of the African Commission, organized by

the Association sénélagaise d'études et de recherches juridiques (ASERJ), held in Dakar from 3 to 5 December. This assistance forms part of the overall programme of technical co-operation between the Centre and the OAU Commission.

13. The resources under the regular budget finance the activities requested by United Nations policy-making bodies: the regular programme of fellowships, international or regional human rights seminars and advisory missions of experts. Any remaining resources may be used to provide expert advice to Governments requesting it and to hold national or regional training courses.

14. The Voluntary Fund for technical co-operation in the field of human rights provides additional financial support for practical activities focused on the implementation of international human rights instruments promulgated by the United Nations, its specialized agencies or regional organizations. Upon requests from Governments, the Secretary-General provides practical assistance, paying particular attention to the needs of developing countries, as well as to the broadest geographical representation, and ensuring that the decision of United Nations policy-making organs in the field of human rights are taken into consideration. The resources of the Fund will be allocated to finance activities aiming at building up or strengthening national and regional institutions and playing a catalytic role in the medium-term period in order to develop and strengthen the necessary regional institutions or national infrastructures responsible for promoting and protecting human rights. The priority given to institution building is based on the experience gained by the Centre in executing technical assistance projects under the Fund for the last three years. Training and other supportive activities will continue to be used to provide the necessary basic information and knowledge needed in institution building and in the largest possible implementation of human rights instruments and, unless part of a comprehensive country programme, will be funded through the regular budget (Section 24). Thus, while bearing in mind their substantial interrelationship, a clear distinction will be made between technical co-operation projects financed under the Voluntary Fund, activities under the regular programme of advisory services, and activities within the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights.

15. As already indicated in the Secretary-General's report to the Commission on Human Rights, E/CN.4/1990/43, in order to assist the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights in dealing with requests submitted by Governments for technical assistance projects to be financed under the Voluntary Fund, an advisory group was set up. It comprises the heads and senior officials of all the Branches and the Administration of the Centre for Human Rights. The group meets regularly to review requests and to identify projects. The advisory group benefits from regular interagency co-ordination and co-operation with the other relevant parts of the United Nations system. For this purpose, the Centre holds periodic interagency meetings. Thus, the Centre for Human Rights is put in a position to function as a focal point, i.e., a clearinghouse co-ordinating all interested elements of the system both with regard to the identification of projects to be realized under the Fund as well as with regard to their execution. To this end, a list of potential project executing bodies will be established and kept up-to-date. Guidelines for project formulation, implementation and reporting were elaborated by the Centre for Human Rights in 1990. The advisory group of the Centre is using these guidelines in appraising project viability, monitoring implementation and assessing results. An internal document, the guidelines are based on standard procedures developed by UNDP for project formulation, implementation,

evaluation and reporting. They consist of two integrated parts: the project document as such and a checklist for project appraisal. The project document includes, inter alia, sections dealing with: the human rights environment; the justification for having the project; the objectives and elements of the project; the project strategy; host country support and action to be undertaken by recipient Governments and institutions. It provides for project reviews, reporting and evaluation, as well as action to be undertaken by Governments or national institutions. The checklist comprises a number of questions concerning each of the sections of the project document, which are intended to identify the possible negative factors inherent to a project.

16. Proposals for specific projects made by special rapporteurs and representatives of the Commission, suggestions and proposals made by United Nations human rights treaty bodies, as well as proposals made, within the framework of duly formulated requests, by non-governmental organizations active in the field of human rights, will be taken into account by the advisory group of the Centre.

17. The Centre will continue, as in the past, to hold regular, informal meetings with donor and other interested countries on various aspects of the utilization of the Voluntary Fund, particularly the need for financial support to projects identified for priority implementation. To this end, ad hoc meetings to present specific proposals or projects may be organized, such as the one held in 1989 regarding the feasibility study conducted in The Gambia for setting up the African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies in Banjul.

18. The Secretary-General informed Member States of the possibilities offered by the United Nations and, in particular under the Voluntary Fund, for providing advisory services and technical assistance to Governments at their request - in accordance with Commission resolutions 1990/58 and 1990/59. Within this context, the Commission encouraged Governments to contact and co-operate with non-governmental human rights organizations in implementing programmes under the Voluntary Fund. To this end, a list containing examples of activities that may be provided by the United Nations under the programme of advisory services and technical assistance was provided to Member States.

B. Practice

19. Pursuant to paragraph 7 of Commission resolution 1990/58 requesting the Secretary-General to intensify co-ordination within the United Nations system of the activities for the provision of advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights, the Centre convened a second inter-agency meeting, on 12 March 1990, in Geneva. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following organizations and bodies: Division for the Advancement of Women and Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch (CSDHA-Vienna); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); United Nations Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO); United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI); Centre against Apartheid; Department of Technical Co-operation for Development; International Labour Office (ILO); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); World Health Organization and WHO Global Programme on AIDS; International Telecommunications Union (ITU); International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Commonwealth Secretariat, and the Department of

Public Information (DPI). The meeting allowed participants to review joint projects and exchange information on a number of on-going activities regarding advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights carried out by their respective organizations. A summary of the deliberations, reflected in the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on the World Public Information Campaign (document A/45/590), is available at the Centre for Human Rights. Further forms of co-operation were identified between the Centre and a number of organizations represented at the meeting, in particular with CSDHA, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNICRI, ILO, ICRC and DPI. Co-ordination of activities with these and other organizations continues on a regular basis. Inter-agency meetings to coordinate system-wide advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights are held on a yearly basis, although on-going contacts and consultations are held with relevant agencies in the identification, planning and implementation of joint projects.

20. Co-operation between UNDP and the Centre, started with the joint project in Colombia (see also paras. 69-72) and further enhanced during 1989, continued to develop in the course of 1990. On 16 October 1989, a joint letter, signed by the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights and the UNDP Administrator was sent to all UNDP Resident Representatives calling on them to offer suggestions and advice regarding possible forms of co-operation concerning on-going UNDP projects having a human rights dimension or new projects related to human rights issues in response to specific requests from Governments. As a result of this initiative, activities have been identified or proposed by UNDP Resident Representatives, as for example in Chad, Haiti, Jordan, Malawi, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Uganda. These requests are now under active consideration. In other instances, such as in Paraguay, the Centre - jointly with UNDP - is assisting the Government in the execution of a technical co-operation project (see also paras. 76-77 and 87-89).

21. Within this context, the Director General of the International Labour Office wrote to the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights and the UNDP Administrator, co-authors of the joint circular letter addressed to all UNDP Resident Representatives regarding human rights and technical co-operation, expressing his support and agreement with the envisaged approach and suggesting to pursue consultations among the Centre, UNDP and ILO on this matter. In this connection, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights and the Director General met in May 1990 to explore possible ways to further enhance the collaboration between the Centre for Human Rights and the ILO. A joint working group comprising the two agencies is to be established so as to identify areas of possible closer co-operation in the field of technical assistance.

22. The Centre has actively collaborated with UNICEF in developing and disseminating materials to promote the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which entered into force on 2 September 1990. A commentary on the Convention is being developed by the Centre with the financial support of UNICEF. In addition, the Centre and UNICEF are utilizing training programmes, which are part of the Centre's Advisory Services and Technical Assistance Programme, focused on the rights of children and promoting the objectives of the Convention. One case in point was the special session devoted to "Children First" during the Asian Pacific human rights workshop, held in Manila (7-11 May 1990) in order to launch the promotion of the Convention.

23. The Centre has also endeavoured to strengthen co-operation with UNITAR in connection with training activities aimed at assisting States Parties to United Nations conventions on human rights to prepare their periodic reports under those instruments. This collaboration includes the publication of a Manual on Human Rights Reporting by the Centre for Human Rights in the first half of 1991. A training course on human rights reporting for Arab countries is also being organized jointly in 1991 depending on the availability of resources. The Centre also provided an expert for UNITAR's training course in The Hague (Netherlands) held in July-August 1990. Throughout 1990, the Centre continued the collaboration started with UNICRI in 1989 which led to the joint organization of a two-week training course for Colombian magistrates, held in Castelgandolfo (Rome) in September, and the participation of the Centre in December at the Santo Domingo workshop on the administration of justice in Latin America. UNICRI and the Centre collaborated closely in the organization of a six-week training and research course for social workers held in Tunisia in January-February 1990. With the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Centre continues to co-operate on the question of human rights teaching. It is envisaged to convene a meeting of experts, jointly with UNESCO, with a view to developing a manual on human rights teaching for higher education.

24. The Centre also continued to use the expertise of members of human rights treaty-established bodies, including the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, as well as that of senior staff of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Labour Office (ILO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Council of Europe and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for the workshops and training courses held in Asunción (Paraguay), Kiev (Ukrainian SSR), Manila (The Philippines) and Montevideo (Uruguay).

25. In connection with paragraph 9 of Commission resolution 1990/58 requesting the Secretary-General to explore yet further the possibilities offered by co-operation between the Centre and United Nations specialized bodies, such as UNHCR, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees expressed the view that the workshops and seminars organized by the Centre under its programme of advisory services and technical assistance in which UNHCR had participated were extremely useful in promoting refugee law principles. UNHCR is of the opinion that advisory services activities would be more effective if realized in the framework of the co-operation between United Nations organs, specialized agencies and ICRC as forms of practical assistance to States, with a view to enabling them to develop the necessary infrastructure to meet international human rights standards. Within this context, the Centre for Human Rights and the ICRC are exploring ways for increased co-operation in training, dissemination of information, including the use of the ICRC's extensive network of field offices and information centres to distribute publications of the Centre, as well as other promotional activities. The Centre, in co-operation with the ICRC, is devoting one fact sheet and one issue of the Bulletin to the subject of human rights and humanitarian law, which will appear early in 1991. Throughout 1990, the Centre extended its collaboration with the Rehabilitation Centre for Torture Victims in Denmark on training activities under the advisory services programme. The Rehabilitation Centre provided a resource person, Doctor G. Martinera, to participate in the National Training Course held in Montevideo to speak to law enforcement officers on the ethical measures to be observed by the health worker with regard to detained persons.

26. Under its programme of advisory services and technical assistance and with a view to increasing its co-operation with regional and national institutions and non-governmental organizations, the Centre collaborated in the organization of or actively participated in more than 75 conferences, workshops, seminars and meetings convened by regional institutions (such as the OAU, the Council of Europe, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Inter-American Commission, etc) national institutions, academic and research institutions and non-governmental organizations in different parts of the world.

27. As indicated in paragraphs 63-65, the Centre for Human Rights continued during 1990 its programme of technical co-operation with the Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). This co-operation, started in 1988, aims at strengthening the capabilities of the Commission in a number of areas through activities under the programme of advisory services. Regular consultations were held during 1990 between the African Commission and the Centre. In addition, the Chairman of the African Commission participated in the regional workshop on human rights in Asia and the Pacific, held in Manila from 7 to 11 May 1990, in order to explain the objectives and functioning of the African Commission for Human and Peoples' Rights and the relevance of the African Charter for the continent.

28. Co-operation between the Centre, the Council of Europe and the Organization of American States continued to be strengthened. The European and the American systems of protection and promotion of human rights were included in seminars and workshops organized or co-sponsored by the Centre, namely in Asunción (Paraguay), Kiev (Ukrainian SSR), Manila (The Philippines), Montevideo (Uruguay), and Dakar (Senegal), and experts were provided by these organizations to speak about the respective human rights systems developed at the regional level. In addition, the Centre was represented at the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, and in the International Colloquy on the European Convention on Human Rights. A representative of the Centre also participated in the eighth interdisciplinary course of the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights, held in San José (Costa Rica) from 27 August to 7 September. Plans to institutionalize the collaboration between the Institute and the Centre are being considered.

29. The Commonwealth Secretariat Human Rights Unit and the Centre are exploring ways of co-operation in the area of training. The unit participated in the inter-agency meeting, organized by the Centre on 12 March, and provided the text of a Manual on Human Rights Training for Public Officials which it has produced. The unit conducts workshops on how to use the Manual and to organize training courses. The Centre actively participated in the meeting organized by the Commonwealth Secretariat in the Cook Islands (23 November 1990).

30. The Centre continued to provide the International Institute of Human Rights at Strasbourg with senior staff for lectures on the international system of protection and promotion of human rights developed by the United Nations, in English, French and Spanish, during the Institute's summer courses. The Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights, as well as the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, addressed the opening session. The 30 fellows of the United Nations fellowship programme in human rights

of 1990 spent two weeks at the Institute to study the European human rights system, as well as the American and African systems. The Centre for Human Rights continued to provide technical assistance to the Arab Institute for Human Rights, in Tunis (see also para. 68). In March, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights participated in the first training course on the promotion and protection of human rights organized by the Arab Institute. The Centre is a member of the Strasbourg International Institute of Human Rights, as well as of the Arab Institute of Human Rights of Tunis.

31. The International Institute of Humanitarian Law in San Remo and the Centre for Human Rights strengthened their co-operation during 1990. Representatives of the Centre participated in several seminars and round tables organized by the Institute in the course of 1990. The Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights was the keynote speaker on human rights at the annual Round Table held in September in San Remo and also made addresses on current problems of international humanitarian law. The Institute has recently established a commission on human rights, headed by the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights, in order to deal more thoroughly with human rights issues on a regular basis in addition to humanitarian law and refugee questions.

32. With regard to paragraph 2 of Commission resolution 1990/37, on the use of force by law enforcement officials, requesting the Secretary-General to help organize workshops and other meetings on issues relevant to the Code of Conduct of Law Enforcement Officials, this particular topic was discussed in the national training course held in Montevideo and the national seminar held in Asunción in lectures given at these two meetings on the role of the police in the protection of human rights. The Centre and International Criminal Police Organization/Interpol are envisaging possible ways of collaboration, particularly the inclusion of a topic on the role of Interpol and human rights in the training courses organized by the Centre.

33. Co-operation with the Institute Henri Dunant in Geneva and the International Centre for Sociological, Penal and Penitentiary Research and Studies in Messina and the Centre for Human Rights continued throughout 1990. The Centre also organized special briefings: A series of four lectures was organized for students of international law of the University of Geneva; a briefing was held for 21 young diplomats of the Institute for Social Studies, The Hague, and another for 40 graduate students of the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of the University of Lund (Sweden). Both activities have been held on an annual basis for the past few years.

34. Also within its advisory services and technical assistance programme, the Centre for Human Rights continued to provide assistance to the African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies of Banjul, The Gambia (see also para. 66).

35. In addition, the Centre continued to strengthen its co-operation with the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) and participated in a number of joint activities, such as the meeting on torture organized in collaboration with the ICJ and other interested non-governmental organizations in Geneva from 29 November to 2 December. With the Andean Commission of Jurists, the Centre continued its collaboration and a representative of the Centre lectured on the international system of promotion and protection of human rights at the

seminar organized by the Andean Commission of Jurists, which was held in Lima (Peru) in June. The Centre also featured the work of the Andean Commission of Jurists in an interview with Mr. Diego García Sayán, Chairman of the Andean Commission, which appeared in the October 1990 issue of the Newsletter.

36. With regard to the activities of treaty-established bodies, which had been invited to make suggestions and proposals for the implementation of advisory services and technical assistance, it should be noted that the third meeting of Chairpersons, held at Geneva from 1 to 5 October, made a number of recommendations. The meeting involved the Chairpersons of the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee against Torture, the Rapporteur of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and a member of the Group of Three. The meeting recommended that the Secretary-General should consider allocating a specific number of fellowships to be available especially to academics, journalists or others proposing to write on the work of any of the treaty bodies. In the context of technical assistance and advisory services programmes organized by the United Nations, a series of seminars or workshops should be organized at the national level for the purpose of training those involved in the preparation of State Party reports. Such workshops, if carefully tailored to the needs of the individual State, could reach many more people in each State than regional seminars and could be far more cost-effective.

37. Regional and sub-regional seminars and training programmes should be directed particularly at those individuals, such as judges, lawyers and administrators who have an actual or potential substantive involvement in the implementation of the obligations assumed by their States. The Centre for Human Rights should seek to develop professional training expertise to assist in the management of such programmes. Training programmes should also be arranged, on a regular basis, for the officials of United Nations bodies and agencies involved in technical co-operation programmes. The purpose of such programmes would be to familiarize the relevant officials with the standards contained in the principal human rights treaties and to develop a better understanding of the means by which those standards can be reflected in the day-to-day activities of the agencies.

38. Within this context, it is worth mentioning the Workshop organized by the Centre for Human Rights in co-operation with the Ministry of Justice of Canada and with the financial support of the Canadian Government on the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which was held in Ottawa from 17 to 20 June. The Workshop was intended to provide an opportunity for an exchange of views between members and former members of the United Nations Human Rights Committee, the Centre for Human Rights, and senior government representatives from various countries, on the practices and procedures of the Human Rights Committee under the Optional Protocol and substantive rights enshrined in the Covenant, especially concerning cases brought by individuals against their Governments. The Workshop provided an opportunity to review, inter alia, the achievements of the Human Rights Committee, and the possibilities of further development and more effective implementation. The following countries participated: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Ukrainian SSR, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Yugoslavia. The opening

ceremony was addressed, inter alia, by Mr. Kim Campbell, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, and by the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights. Guest speakers included the following members of the Human Rights Committee: Mr. F. Aguilar-Urbina (Venezuela), Mr. N. Ando (Japan), Mr. V. Dimitrijevic (Yugoslavia), Mr. R. Myullerson (USSR), and Mr. S. Wako (Kenya). Other guest speakers in the Workshop included Mr. P. Burns (Canada), member of the United Nations Committee against Torture; Miss G. Coté-Harper (Canada), former member of the Human Rights Committee; Mr. K. Herndl (Austria), Austrian Ambassador to Canada and former Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights; Mr. J. Möller, Centre for Human Rights; Mr. T. Opsahl (Norway), Norwegian Institute of Human Rights; Mr. W. Tarnopolsky (Canada), Justice, Ontario Court of Appeals.

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ADVISORY SERVICES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

39. The activities financed under the United Nations regular budget (Section 24) for the programme of advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights were as follows: European Workshop on International Standards in the Field of Human Rights in Kiev (Ukrainian SSR), 24-28 September 1990 (financed from the USSR contribution in roubles to Section 24 of the United Nations Regular Programme of Technical Co-operation); an International Seminar on Political, Historical, Social and Cultural Factors contributing to Racism, Racial Discrimination and Apartheid, in Geneva, 10-14 December 1990; National Workshop on the Rights of the Child and World Congress on Human Rights, New Delhi, respectively 10-15 and 11-14 December 1990; the Fellowship Programme; the advisory mission of the Commission's Independent Expert to Guatemala; provision of services to Equatorial Guinea; ad hoc consultations on constitutional reform organized in Geneva to assist the Government of Mongolia in the elaboration of the new constitution.

40. Activities financed under the Voluntary Fund included the following: assistance to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights of the OAU; country programmes in Colombia, Guatemala, Paraguay and The Gambia; assistance to Guinea, Hungary, Romania and the Arab Institute of Human Rights of Tunis; the holding of three training courses and workshops in the following countries: The Philippines (Manila), Uruguay (Montevideo), and Paraguay (Asunción).

A. Activities financed under the regular budget

1. European Workshop on International Standards in the Field of Human Rights Kiev (Ukrainian SSR), 24-28 September 1990

41. The United Nations Centre for Human Rights organized the European Workshop on International Standards in the Field of Human Rights in conjunction with the United Nations Associations of the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR and with the support of the Governments of the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR.

42. The objective of the Workshop was to familiarize and train officials responsible for protecting and promoting human rights at the national level. The Workshop also provided a unique opportunity for an exchange of information amongst the Eastern and Western European countries on the implementation of international human rights standards. Topics discussed included: international system for the promotion and protection of human rights; international human rights standards and mechanisms of protection of the rights of persons at the national level; international standards in the field of civil and political rights; the role and machinery of the United Nations in the field of human rights; awareness of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the role of public opinion; teaching of human rights.

43. Academicians, administrators of justice and officials from the justice and foreign ministries attended and participated in the Workshop from the following 29 countries: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Holy See, Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the Ukrainian SSR, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, the United States

of America and Yugoslavia. Representatives of the ILO, WHO, and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of Vienna, as well as a representative of the Council of Europe and from some non-governmental organizations were also present. The Workshop was officially opened by Mr. S. Komissarenko, Deputy Prime Minister of the Ukrainian SSR, who announced a message of greeting by Mr. V. Mossol, Prime Minister of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR to participants at the Workshop, on behalf of the Ukrainian Government. Mr. J. Martenson, Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights, in his opening statement, stressed the importance of the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms within the framework of the democratic process, as well as of strengthening national human rights infrastructures. Guest speakers included: Ambassador A. Raynell Andreychuk (Canada), Department of External Affairs; Mr. Marc Bossuyt (Belgium), former Chairman of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights; Mr. Vladimir Boutkevitch (Ukrainian SSR), Director of the Institute of International Relations and International Law of Kiev State University; Mr. F. Burchak (Ukrainian SSR), Head, Legal Department, Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR; Mr. S. Chernichenko (Soviet Union), member of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; Mr. L. Joinet (France), Technical Counsellor to the Prime Minister and Member of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; Mr. Yuri Kolossov (Soviet Union), Head, Chair of International Law, Moscow State Institute of International Relations; Mr. Craig L. Kuehl (United States), Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the United States to the United Nations Office at Geneva; Mr. R. Myullerson (Soviet Union), Head of General Theory of the International Law Section, Institute of State and Law of the USSR, and Member of the Human Rights Committee; Mr. Vladimir Vasilenko (Ukrainian SSR), Head, Chair of International Law, Kiev State University. While in Kiev for the Workshop, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights had the opportunity to address students and professors of the Law Faculty of Kiev University and academicians of the Institute of State and Law of the Ukrainian Academy of Science. He also had a fruitful dialogue with members of the Committee on Human Rights of the Ukrainian Parliament, as well as at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Ministry for Internal Affairs and the Union of Ukrainian Writers, and gave a widely published press conference on the importance of implementing human rights obligations.

2. International Seminar on Political, Historical, Economic, Social and Cultural Factors contributing to Racism, Racial Discrimination and Apartheid, Geneva, 10-14 December 1990

44. The International Seminar on Political, Historical, Economic, Social and Cultural Factors contributing to Racism, Racial Discrimination and Apartheid was held in Geneva. The seminar was organized pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1987/12 of 26 February 1987 and 1989/9 of 23 February 1989, within the framework of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination under the programme of Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights.

45. The topics for discussion were based on background papers prepared by experts and included the following subjects: I. Causes and current manifestations of racism: Historical factors contributing to racism and racial discrimination, by Mr. Paul Gordon Lauren (United States of America), Director, Mansfield Centre, University of Montana; Political factors contributing to racism and racial discrimination, by Mr. Henry V.H. Sekyi (Ghana), former Permanent Representative of Ghana to the Permanent Mission in

New York; Social and cultural factors contributing to racism and racial discrimination, by Ambassador P. Quisumbing (Philippines), Chairperson of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights; II. Racism today: Overview and interrelationship of causes and manifestation, by Mr. Asbjørn Eide (Norway), Norwegian Institute of Human Rights.

46. Racism, racial discrimination and apartheid were examined from the perspective of the following vulnerable groups: ethnic and racial groups, indigenous populations, migrant workers and their families, religious groups and women.

47. The following 33 countries were invited to participate in the discussion: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Egypt, France, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia, and Zimbabwe. Specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations were also invited to participate in the seminar. The seminar was addressed by the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights who underlined that the struggle against racial discrimination and racism was at the very foundation of the work of the United Nations in the field of human rights, and that since its first session, the General Assembly had addressed the issue of discrimination and accorded a very high priority to it.

3. National Workshop on the Rights of the Child 11-14 December 1990, and World Congress on Human Rights, 10-15 December 1990 New Delhi (India)

48. The Centre for Human Rights, in co-operation with the Government of India, organized a national workshop on the rights of the child with focus on the girl child, in New Delhi, India, from 11 to 14 December 1990. The meeting, attended by administrators of justice from all over India, was opened by the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights who addressed, inter alia, issues related to the basic principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Topics discussed included: Survival, Protection and Development of Children; Health, Nutrition and Family Welfare; Protection of Children from Exploitation; Educational, Intellectual, Cultural, Moral and Spiritual Aspects of the Rights of the Child; Basic Principles of Non-Discrimination and Best Interest of the Child, Role of Parents and Families in the Convention on the Rights of the Child; Children in Difficult Circumstances and Basic Elements of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Speakers included Mr. Atal, UNESCO; Mr. M.C. Bhandare, M.P. (India), former Chairman of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; Dr. Samir Choudhury, (India); Mr. E. Dessau, UNDP; Dr. K. Olavi Elo, WHO; Dr. Shanti Ghosh, UNICEF; Mr. S. Guha, ILO; Mr. Enayat Houshmand, United Nations Centre for Human Rights; Mr. P.V. Krishnamoorthy (India); Mr. M. Moussalli, UNHCR; Prof. V. Muntarbhorn, United Nations Special Rapporteur on Sale of Children; Prof. B.B. Pandey, New Delhi University (India); Justice R. Sachar, Member, United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; Ms. Marta Santos Pais, Adviser, Ministry of Justice (Portugal), Dept. of Documentation and Comparative Law; Justice P.B. Sawant (India); Prof. Danilo Türk, Chairman of the 42nd session of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and Dr. E. Watanabe, Head of the Regional Office in India, UNICEF.

49. The Centre for Human Rights also co-sponsored in New Delhi, India, from 10 to 15 December a World Congress on Human Rights organized by the Jawaharlal Nehru University. The Congress, attended by representatives of non-governmental organizations from over 50 countries, addressed issues ranging from the rights of refugees and stateless persons to the rights of women and minorities; from economic, social and cultural rights to civil and political rights; from protection of rights of vulnerable sections of society to human rights teaching and research; from ethnic, social and religious conflict to mechanisms for implementation. Ten different committees were established in order to deal with specific questions and recommendations and resolutions were made on all subjects and adopted at the concluding plenary session. The Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights delivered the key-note address at the opening session, which was presided by Justice Bajwati (India). Papers were presented or working sessions addressed by international human rights experts, including, Mr. I. Martin, Amnesty International, Ms. L. Wiseberg, Harvard Internet, Mr. H. Thoolen, HURIDOCS, and Prof. J.N. Saxena, Nehru University. The World Congress also decided to transmit, through the United Nations Centre for Human Rights, its recommendations and resolutions to the preparatory committee of the United Nations World Conference which is scheduled to be held in 1993. The World Congress was closed by its Chairman, Mr. M.L. Singhvi, Senior Advocate Supreme Court of India, and former United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Independence of the Judiciary.

50. The Centre also participated in a Seminar on Human Rights Instruments, their ratification and implementation, for public officials of the countries of the South Pacific, organized in Rarotonga, the Cook Islands on 21 November 1990. The meeting was followed by a workshop on human rights training for Commonwealth public officials organized by the Human Rights Unit of the Commonwealth Secretariat from 21 to 23 November. The Centre for Human Rights also participated in this workshop. Countries represented at both activities included: Australia, Cook Islands, Kiribati, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Tokelau, Vanuatu, Western Samoa.

4. Fellowship programme

51. The Secretary-General awards fellowships to candidates submitted by Governments who are or will be directly involved in functions affecting human rights. It may be recalled that the Commission on Human Rights stressed in several resolutions the importance of providing opportunities for training government officials whose responsibilities are related to the implementation of International Conventions on Human Rights, particularly the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

52. As part of the regular budget for Advisory Services, the Centre for Human Rights has been entrusted with the fellowship programme. It might be recalled that this programme has been restructured in 1988 to make it more effective. In line with this new approach the Centre conducted an academic programme during 1990 in Geneva and Strasbourg, completed by practical activities at the Centre for Human Rights.

53. The Secretary-General received 85 candidatures from 53 Governments for individual human rights fellowships for the 1990 programme. The Secretary-General has attempted to ensure a broad distribution of the

fellowships, within the limits of the available resources, among the nationalities of the applicants, with priority given, inter alia, to applicants from developing countries, taking into consideration the allocation of a fair share to women, in conformity with General Assembly resolutions. Fellowships were awarded to the following 29 applicants: Mr. Daniel Roman Maruri (Argentina), Ms. Nerida Blair (Australia), Ms. Marva L. Russell-Minns (Bahamas), Mr. Clifton Carlton Browne (Barbados), Mr. Wangchuck Tshering (Bhutan), Ms. Domitille Barancira (Burundi), Ms. Yanine Poc (Cambodia), Mr. Ali-Abakar-Adji (Chad), Ms. Binty Mady (Comores), Mr. Michalis Stavrinos (Cyprus), Mr. Petr Dusek (Czechoslovakia), Ms. Ruth Kampa (German Democratic Republic), Mr. Nelson Rafael Olivero Garcia (Guatemala), Mr. Ousmane Diao Balde (Guinea), Mr. Gustavo A. Escoto Cortes (Honduras), Mr. Ghazi Al Rashdan (Jordan), Mr. Sammy K. Kirui (Kenya), Mr. Kenyatta K.B. Nyirenda (Malawi), Mr. Mario R. de Marco (Malta), Mr. Dheerendra K. Dabee (Mauritius), Ms. Saadia Belmir (Morocco), Ms. Elivia E. Lugo (Netherlands), Mr. Cesar Mercado Chamorro (Paraguay), Ms. Lourdes del C. Tamayo Duarte (Peru), Mr. Hesiquio R. Mallillin (Philippines), Mr. Donald Charles T. Kerslake (Samoa), Ms. Maria Galindo Millan (Venezuela), Ms. Lubega Jean Kyazze (Uganda) and Ms. Martha Mushipe (Zambia).

54. All fellows spent the first and the last week at the Centre for Human Rights in Geneva. During the first week they received briefings by staff members of the Centre on United Nations action in the field of human rights. Subsequently, the nominees participated for three weeks in the human rights training course at the International Institute of Human Rights, in Strasbourg (France), where they followed courses on the American, African and European human rights protection systems. Finally, they spent one additional week at the Centre in Geneva where they attended current human rights meetings of the Human Rights Committee, the pre-sessional Working Groups of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and received briefings on the work of the United Nations agencies. Finally, nominees were requested to exchange experiences, make an evaluation of the programme and present individual oral reports including each fellow's conclusions and recommendations for his superior.

55. According to the policies and procedures governing the administration of United Nations fellowships, at the conclusion of their training courses, all fellowship award recipients submitted a comprehensive final report to the Centre for Human Rights on subjects directly related to the promotion and protection of human rights as defined in the Covenants, Universal Declaration and resolutions of the United Nations regarding universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The names and addresses of the fellows are added to the mailing list of the Centre for Human Rights and are recipients of all information materials on human rights.

56. Also under the project of co-operation with the Government of Paraguay, a fellowship was awarded under the Voluntary Fund to Mr. Juan R. Caballero Gonzalez (Paraguay) to follow the regular fellowship programme.

Internship programme 1990

57. It should be noted that in 1990, some 95 internships were offered to outstanding graduate students to gain first-hand knowledge of United Nations action and procedures in the field of human rights through active

participation in the work of the Centre for Human Rights, under the direct supervision of senior officials. Internships do not entail financial commitments of any kind by the Centre for Human Rights or the United Nations.

58. This year, the Centre for Human Rights is restructuring the internship programme in order to make it more effective so as to ensure the best possible mutual relationship between the interns and the United Nations.

5. Advisory services of experts

59. The provision of advisory services of experts in the field of human rights is one of the main components of the programme established by General Assembly resolution 926 (X). In its most recent resolutions, 1989/72 and 1990/58, the Commission recommended to the Secretary-General that increasing emphasis be placed on expert assistance and on activities aiming at assisting Governments in the development of the necessary infrastructure to meet international human rights standards.

60. The Commission also adopted resolution 1990/57 on the situation in Equatorial Guinea, requesting the Secretary-General to extend the mandate of Mr. Volio Jiménez, the expert responsible for co-operating with the Government in the implementation of the plan of action proposed by the United Nations and accepted by the Government. One of the requests made by the Commission to the Secretary-General was to assist the Government of Equatorial Guinea in the codification of the basic civil and criminal laws, as well as the procedural laws for the operation of the courts, in order to ensure the protection of the citizens. In November/December 1990, the Centre for Human Rights, in co-operation with the Government of Spain, provided two experts to assist the Government of Equatorial Guinea in carrying out this task. The Centre also arranged with the Spanish authorities to provide 15 scholarships in 1991 for the training of court personnel in order to strengthen the administration of justice. In addition, the Centre proposed the services of another expert to the Government of Equatorial Guinea to assist the national authorities, in January 1991, in preparing the initial reports which Equatorial Guinea, as a party to the International Covenants on Human Rights, is required to submit to the respective committees established by those treaties. The report of the expert is contained in document E/CN.4/1991/54, which is submitted to the Commission.

61. In order to assist the Mongolian authorities regarding the drafting of the new Constitution, the Centre for Human Rights organized in November 1990, a programme of co-operation with the Government of Mongolia. The programme comprised ad hoc consultations in Geneva with human rights experts of various United Nations treaty-established bodies with Mrs. L. Ider, Chief of the Legal Department of the Ministry of Foreign Relations, responsible for the elaboration of the new Constitution and, in particular, the inclusion of relevant clauses on human rights therein.

62. In Guatemala, pursuant to Commission resolution 1990/80, the Centre for Human Rights organized a field mission for the independent expert on Guatemala, Mr. C. Tomuschat (Germany), who visited the country from 20 September to 5 October 1990 to examine the human rights situation. The mission held meetings with national authorities and personalities of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Branches, including the President of Guatemala. It also met with religious authorities, the National Commission of Reconciliation, leaders of political parties, representatives of employers'

and workers' unions, Guatemalan non-governmental organizations, as well as with a number of individuals presenting allegations of human rights violations. The mission had the opportunity to visit various localities inside the country. In Mexico City, the mission held meetings with representatives of Guatemalan refugees in Mexico, the Unitary Representation of Guatemala (RUOG), the National Revolutionary Unit of Guatemala (URNG) and the Guatemalan Commission of Human Rights. For more detailed information, see also the report of the independent Expert, E/CN.4/1991/5.

63. In addition, the Secretary-General, under the technical co-operation projects for Colombia, Guatemala, Paraguay, Romania and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights of the OAU, financed under the Voluntary Fund, provided the services of 10 experts for specific issues, as follows: three to Colombia, two to Guatemala, one to Paraguay, two to Romania and two to the OAU African Commission.

B. Activities financed under the Voluntary Fund

1. Assistance to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)

64. The Centre continued its programme of technical co-operation with the OAU Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights which started in 1988, in order to strengthen its capabilities to promote and protect human rights. Five members of the African Commission had been invited to attend a session of the Human Rights Committee in Geneva, in 1988, in order to become more familiar with the work of that treaty body, as well as with the programme of the United Nations Centre for Human Rights. In 1989, the Centre, in co-operation with the African Commission, had organized a regional training course in Banjul (The Gambia) on "Developing National Strategies and Mechanisms for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in Africa", and a national training course in Conakry (Guinea) on the "Application of International Human Rights Standards".

65. During 1990, the Centre assisted the Commission in the following activities: (a) provision of the services of two experts, Mr. A. Dieng (Senegal), International Commission of Jurists, and Mr. W. Benedek (Austria), Institute of International Law and International Relations, University of Graz; (b) training the Secretary of the Commission in Geneva; (c) provision of the services of a staff member of the Centre to the African Commission to assist the Secretary in the organization of work for the functioning of the Commission. The representative of the Centre attended the seventh session of the African Commission, in Banjul, in October; (d) publication by the Centre of the Commission's basic documents (African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, Rules of Procedure, and a Bulletin on the African Charter), and help in publishing the first two reports of the Commission. The programme also foresees assistance to non-governmental organizations, national commissions and academic institutions in order to strengthen the role of the African Commission through: (a) participation of the Centre at meetings and seminars organized for non-governmental organizations and national commissions and provision of relevant human rights documentation; (b) fund-raising to finance projects initiated by non-governmental organizations; (c) organization of seminars and conferences to advise States with a view to setting up national commissions; (d) co-operation with national commissions of other regions;

(e) assistance and collaboration with academic and research institutions in order to help them to better promote human rights. As part of the programme of co-operation with the OAU, the Centre also provided, under the regular budget, the participation of eight members of the OAU Commission and two other international experts to the seminar organized by the Association sénégalaise d'études et de recherches juridiques (ASERJ), held in Dakar from 3 to 5 December.

66. The Commission continued to make its members available at training courses and workshops organized by the Centre for Human Rights in connection with the work of the African Commission. The Centre acts as a focal point and co-ordinator to those interested in assisting the Commission.

2. Assistance to The Gambia

67. The Centre for Human Rights continued its programme of co-operation, started in 1989, with the Government of The Gambia aiming at strengthening its legal institutions and assisting it in the establishment of an African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies in Banjul. Activities undertaken under the project include: (a) a study to assess the feasibility of the African Centre carried out by a consultant; (b) a fellowship awarded to the Director of the African Centre permitting him to become acquainted with the work of a regional institution of human rights; (c) the provision of the services of a consultant to assist the Gambian authorities in the revision of their laws. The African Centre's rudimentary infrastructure is now in place. An international governing council has been appointed and the first Director of the Centre, Mr. R. Sock, took up his post in the course of the year. The African Centre is presently engaged in formulating a detailed human rights programme with specific human rights projects. In this connection, it is worth mentioning that the assistance envisaged by the United Nations Centre for Human Rights includes the provision of books and documentation on human rights to assist the African Centre in its training activities. In order to avoid overlapping, this part of the project is being co-ordinated with similar activities aiming at setting up a documentation centre for the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights of the OAU under the technical co-operation project with the African Commission. In addition, the Centre is also providing equipment and financing of supportive and promotional activities allowing the Director and his Deputy to raise funds for the African Centre.

3. Assistance to Guinea

68. Assistance to the Government of Guinea was provided during 1990 by the Centre for Human Rights through the translation into four local languages of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The texts of the Declaration in Kpekwo, Maninka, Pular and Sosso are being published by the United Nations. In addition, the Centre is considering the possibility of reproducing on audio cassettes the texts of the Declaration, which have been recorded in the four local languages for wide dissemination in Guinea in both rural and urban areas. These activities are a follow-up to the national training course on the application of international human rights standards, held by the Centre in co-operation with the Government of Guinea at Conakry from 17 to 22 April 1989.

4. Assistance to the Arab Institute of Human Rights (Tunis)

69. The Centre has assisted the Arab Institute of Human Rights in Tunis in establishing a documentation centre in the Arab world to promote human rights in the region through training courses, as well as disseminating information. In addition to the acquisition of reference documentation on human rights, the Centre has provided computer and data processing equipment, public information and office equipment. The Centre, which is a member of the Institute's Executive Board, has sent representatives to participate in a number of training and educational activities organized in the course of the year by the Arab Institute.

5. Assistance to Colombia

70. The Centre for Human Rights has been executing, since 1988, a technical assistance programme in co-operation with the Government of Colombia and the United Nations Development Programme. Implemented by the Office of the Presidential Adviser for the Defence, Protection and Promotion of Human Rights, the objective of the programme is to strengthen national institutions and the relevant infrastructures in Colombia responsible for protecting and promoting human rights. Under the programme, the Centre has been providing the advisory services of experts, fellowships, books and documents and assisting in the production of teaching materials (video and printed) on human rights. The Italian Government, through a contribution to the Voluntary Fund, has supported the Colombian programme permitting the Centre and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) to organize an in-depth training course for Colombian judges on human rights and penal procedures, in Rome in 1989. The Governments of Canada and The Netherlands have also contributed financially to the Office of the Presidential Adviser. Also involved in the programme are: the United Nations Information Centre in Bogotá; UNICEF; the Naumann Foundation and the International Committee of the Red Cross. The ILO and UNESCO have indicated to the Centre their interest in participating in training and teaching activities under the programme.

71. During 1990, the Centre provided the advisory services of two experts to the Office of the Presidential Adviser for Human Rights: Mr. Magendzo (Chile), Head, Interdisciplinary Programme of Educational Research, Catholic University, Santiago, to assist the Colombian authorities on questions dealing with the promotion of human rights and, particularly, with human rights education; and Mr. R. Aragón (Argentina), Chairman, Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos, to assist the authorities on questions dealing with procedures relating to cases of involuntary or enforced disappearances.

72. In addition, a review of the project was carried out by an independent consultant, Mr. L. Varela Quirós (Costa Rica), former member of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, to evaluate it in order to determine how adequately its immediate purposes were being attained and how effective it has been or is likely to be in assisting the Government to strengthen the national institutions responsible for the promotion and protection of human rights. The review also aimed at identifying the factors that may have facilitated or deterred the achievement of the project's immediate purposes and ultimate objectives and at making recommendations for future action. Mr. Varela visited Bogotá from 28 October to 5 November 1990 in order to review all steps in the formulation and

implementation of the project, and to make recommendations. In carrying out these purposes, he paid particular attention to the extent to which the project assisted the Government of Colombia in strengthening and developing national institutions and mechanisms aiming at promoting and protecting human rights. In his conclusions, Mr. Varela Quirós points out that the experience gained by the project is highly positive. The project has succeeded in having the human rights dimension accepted by the Colombian society and creating awareness among the officers responsible for protecting and promoting those rights. It is expected that the programme of human rights education developed by the project at the primary, secondary and university level will in the long run produce very positive effects and an improvement in respect for human rights. One of the main successes of the project is the training programme destined for judges, military personnel, police and other law enforcement officials.

73. In his report, Mr. Varela Quirós makes the following recommendations: (a) the Office of the Human Rights Adviser to the President should have its own resources to enable it to develop long-term activities on a permanent basis; (b) the functions carried out by the Personeros Municipales in the defence, protection and promotion of human rights should be reinforced and the necessary logistic support should be given to the personeros in order to fulfil their functions efficiently; (c) the training courses for judges, police, military personnel and other law enforcement officials should continue and be reinforced. Special emphasis should be placed on the respect of the norms guaranteeing fundamental rights; (d) information on the Colombian institutions responsible for protecting human rights should be widely disseminated so as to familiarize people with such institutions; (e) special attention is drawn to the effective fulfilment of the recommendations made by the United Nations Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (E/CN.4/1989/18/Add.1) and by the Special Rapporteur on Summary or Arbitrary Executions (E/CN.4/1990/22/Add.1). The project could assist in generating concrete proposals aiming at the formulation of norms and mechanisms for a better protection of human rights in Colombia. In addition, Mr. Varela Quirós makes practical suggestions to channel all the international assistance on human rights matters that the Colombian Government receives through the joint project executed by the Centre for Human Rights and UNDP Bogotá.

6. Assistance to Guatemala

74. In pursuance of Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1987/53, 1988/50 and 1989/74, the Centre for Human Rights has been executing a technical co-operation project with the Government of Guatemala since 1988. Activities under the programme included the provision of advisory services of experts, fellowships, books and documents for basic human rights libraries, the holding of two national training courses (one in November 1988 and a follow-up in October 1989) intended primarily for Guatemalan administrators of justice, law enforcement officials and military officers.

75. During 1990, the Centre continued to provide the advisory services of two experts: one on human rights education and training, Mr. Marco Antonio Sagastume Gemmel (Guatemala), former Director of the Human Rights Research Centre, to strengthen the Office of the Procurator for Human Rights of Guatemala; the other, Mr. A. Willemsen Diaz (Guatemala), Chairman of the Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations, to assist the Commission on Indigenous Communities of the Guatemalan Congress in preparing texts of laws

on indigenous populations. Mr. Sagastume Gemmel advised the Procurator on human rights matters. In addition, he assisted the Procurator in: (a) carrying out a programme of human rights education and dissemination at the national level; (b) elaborating materials on human rights; (c) training the staff of the Office of the Procurator on human rights issues; (d) elaborating a human rights programme for teachers of primary education and training a group of teachers to obtain a multiplier effect; (e) carrying out activities to promote the rights of women; (f) co-ordinating and supervising translations of human rights materials into Maya languages. The expert has also lectured on human rights at meetings, conferences and workshops.

76. Mr. Willemsen Diaz assisted the members of the Commission on Indigenous Communities of the Congress during the first quarter of 1990 and a number of draft articles were prepared. His second mission, planned for the fourth quarter of 1990, could not take place due to the Guatemalan elections which mobilized the members of the Commission. His mission has, thus, been postponed to 1991 when a new Commission on Indigenous Communities will be in a position to finalize the drafting of the law. The report of the Independent Expert of the Commission on Guatemala (E/CN.4/1991/5) contains more complete information on the assistance provided to Guatemala.

7. Assistance to Paraguay

77. The Centre for Human Rights, jointly with the United Nations Development Programme, started a technical co-operation programme in Paraguay in 1990. The Ministry of Justice and Labour of Paraguay is responsible for implementing the project. The main aim of the programme is to assist the Government in creating the necessary infrastructure for promoting and protecting human rights following the events in February 1989 opening a democratic process in the country. In particular, the Centre is helping the national authorities in establishing a Human Rights Office within the Ministry of Justice and Labour, which will be responsible, inter alia, for: (a) promoting the ratification of the main human rights instruments. The office will be the advisory body to the Parliament in these matters; (b) establishing a data base about human rights violations with a view to providing the necessary information to interested national and international organs; (c) promoting respect for human rights through campaigns aiming at creating awareness, as well as training courses, workshops, publications, and setting up human rights reference libraries; (d) promoting alternative procedures of control to those responsible in the administration of justice (police, courts, penitentiaries, etc.) in order to assure the respect of the human rights of persons arrested, detained or imprisoned.

78. Throughout 1990, for a period of one month and a half, the Centre has provided the advisory services of an international expert, Mr. L. Despouy (Argentina), member of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, to assist the Paraguayan authorities in the establishment of the Human Rights Office and in adapting the national laws to the international human rights norms. Within this context, an in-depth training course was organized by the Centre for Human Rights, in co-operation with the UNDP office in Asunción, from 21 October to 2 November for 30 Paraguayan officials from the Ministries of Justice and Labour, Education, and Defence. Participants also included judges and magistrates, as well as staff who had applied to work in the future human rights office to be established within the Ministry of Justice and Labour. The courses were given

by the Consultant for the project, Mr. L. Despouy, as well as by Mrs. Monica Pinto (Argentina), Ministry of Education, and by Mr. Justo Prieto (Paraguay), Electoral Judge and university law professor. Through very practical exercises, the participants were trained in mechanisms and procedures to protect human rights, as well as in the functioning of a human rights office dealing with the promotion and the protection of human rights, both at the domestic and the international level. A fellowship was also awarded to a Paraguayan national to follow the regular fellowship programme of the Centre. In addition, and in order to create more awareness, a workshop was organized by the Centre and UNDP in Asunción in July 1990. For additional information, see also paragraphs 87-89.

8. Assistance to Hungary

79. The Centre has provided technical and financial assistance to the Government of Hungary for the reproduction in Hungarian of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

9. Assistance to Romania

80. In 1990, the Centre provided to the Romanian authorities the services of two international experts, Mr. J.P. Costa (France), Conseiller d'Etat, and Mr. M. Hiden (Finland), Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Helsinki, in order to provide advice on the legal and technical aspects of democratic elections. The two experts, accompanied by a staff member of the Centre for Human Rights, visited Bucharest from 30 April to 4 May 1990. During their stay in Romania, the experts held meetings with the Central Electoral Bureau, composed of seven judges of the Supreme Court in order to discuss a number of issues covering both the text of the electoral law as such and the steps for its implementation. The experts made a number of practical suggestions to the Central Electoral Bureau.

81. In addition, the Centre organized, in December 1990, a consultative mission to Geneva of the Parliamentary Commission and its experts entrusted to draft the new Constitution. The programme of assistance to the Romanian authorities also includes the provision of advisory services of experts to assist in the drafting of the new Constitution. These activities will be carried out in the first part of 1991.

10. Training courses, workshops and seminars

(a) Asian and Pacific Regional Workshop, Manila (The Philippines) 7-9 May 1990

82. The Centre for Human Rights, in co-operation with the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Philippine Government, organized the first Asian-Pacific Regional Workshop on international human rights standards. The topics of the workshop included: the role and machinery of the United Nations in the field of human rights; national and regional institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights and the role of public awareness and opinion.

83. Senior officials from the following 23 countries participated in the workshop: Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, China, Cyprus, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam and Western Samoa. Human rights experts and representatives of non-governmental organizations also attended.

84. The opening session was addressed by: Mrs. Corazon C. Aquino, President of the Republic of the Philippines; Ms. Mary Concepción Bautista, Chairman of the Philippine Commission on Human Rights; Mr. Raúl Manglapus, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Philippine Government; and Mr. Jan Martenson, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights. The following experts were among those who took part in the workshop: Mr. P. Alston, Rapporteur, Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Australian National University; Mr. A. Bengzon, Member of the Committee against Torture, and Secretary of the Department of Health of the Philippine Government; Mr. B. Burdekin, Federal Human Rights Commissioner, Australia; Mr. N. Ely-Raphel, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, Department of State, United States of America; Mr. P. Leuprecht, Director of the Human Rights Department of the Council of Europe; Mr. H. Mallillin, Commissioner, Philippine Commission on Human Rights; Mr. A. Mavrommatis, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Cyprus to the United Nations; Mr. M. Mulgan, Chief Commissioner, New Zealand Human Rights Commission; Mr. V. Muntarbhorn, Associate Professor, Faculty of Law, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand; Ambassador P.V. Quisumbing, Assistant Secretary for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs for the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Philippine Government and Chairman of the Forty-sixth Commission on Human Rights; Mr. Y. Rechetov, Director, Department of Humanitarian Co-operation and Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, USSR; Miss K. Sinegiorgis, Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations; Mr. D. Türk, Member, Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; Mr. O. Umozurike, Chairman of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. A summary of the workshop proceedings is under preparation.

85. A special session, "Children First" was also held in order to launch the promotion of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Effective methods of disseminating information about the rights of the child were discussed. President Aquino, together with other representatives of the Philippine Government, addressed this session, as did UNICEF and national human rights-oriented groups. Portions of the session were televised via two satellite link-ups, and broadcast on Asian television stations, as well as world-wide through the cable station CNN.

(b) National training course on the implementation of international human rights instruments and the administration of justice, Montevideo (Uruguay), 9-13 July 1990

86. The first national training course on the implementation of international human rights instruments and the administration of justice was held in Montevideo from 9 to 13 July 1990. Organized by the Centre for Human Rights and the Ministry of External Relations of Uruguay, the course was intended for police, prison officials, judges and justice officials, and officials of the Ministry of External Relations. The main objective was to make all persons involved in the promotion and protection of human rights more aware of the

application and obligations deriving from international human rights instruments. The opening session was addressed by H. Gros Espiell, Minister of External Relations of Uruguay. Over 100 participants took part in the course. The topics discussed included: the American, European and United Nations conventions against torture and the relevant articles on torture of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; involuntary and forced disappearances; the responsibility of judges and experts in applying international human rights norms at the national level; relation between international and domestic law with regard to obligations embodied in the conventions against torture; the duties of a judge while a sentence is being served and the rights of the accused; the role of the police in safeguarding human rights; standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners.

87. Guest speakers included Mr. E. Jiménez de Aréchaga (Uruguay), former president of the International Court of Justice; Mr. G. Lavedra (Argentina), member of the United Nations Committee against Torture; Mrs. J. Balbela de Delgue (Uruguay), former member of the Supreme Court of Justice; Mr. J. Mohedano (Spain), member of the European Committee against Torture; Mr. P. David, United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch; Mr. M. Nuñez Pedraza (Spain), Ministry of Interior of Spain; Ms. K. Tomasevski, World Health Organization; Mr. R. Zaffaroni (Argentina), former judge of the Federal Court of Appeals of Argentina; Mr. A. Artucio (Uruguay), International Commission of Jurists. At the conclusion of the workshop, the participants recommended the setting up of a national group, within the Ministry of External Relations, in order to, inter alia, exchange information, promote training and assess the progress in the field of human rights in legislation, police, courts and the prison system. The participants also drafted a number of recommendations regarding the following areas: (a) Promotion of the application of international human rights standards to domestic law; (b) Role of the police in the protection of human rights. In this context, it was recommended that closer co-operation be promoted between officials of the judiciary, the Department of Public Prosecutor, the police, prison staff and defence lawyers involved in the treatment of persons under any form of detention or imprisonment, with a view, inter alia, to (i) reducing to the minimum the period between arrest and commission to the custody of the competent judicial authority; (ii) reducing to the minimum the length of time spent in incommunicado detention; (iii) establishing a system that includes a medical examination immediately after arrest and a second examination immediately preceding the detainee's appearance before the judicial authority, in order to guarantee the protection of the detainee's physical integrity and at the same time ensure that the police procedures are conducted properly; (c) Human rights in the prison system.

(c) National seminar on the application of international human rights instruments and the administration of justice, Asunción (Paraguay), 18-20 July 1990

88. The Centre for Human Rights, in co-operation with the Government of Paraguay and UNDP in Asunción, organized the first national seminar on the implementation of international human rights instruments and the administration of justice, held in Asunción from 18 to 20 July. Over 130 persons from all sectors of Paraguayan society participated at the seminar, including non-governmental organizations, decision-makers in the legislative, judiciary and executive powers, law enforcement personnel, union

leaders, teachers and civil servants from various ministries and institutions. The Minister of Justice and Labour, A. Frutos Vaesken, opened the seminar which included the following topics: the United Nations and the inter-American systems in the protection and promotion of human rights; the International Covenants on human rights; the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; the rights of the child; the role of the International Labour Organisation in protecting and promoting human rights; the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights - the role of the International Committee of the Red Cross; the role of the police in protecting human rights; the role of non-governmental organizations in promoting and protecting human rights.

89. Guest speakers included: Mr. A. Artucio (Uruguay), International Commission of Jurists; Mr. L. Despouy (Argentina), member of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; Mr. A. Gonzalez Martinez (Mexico), member of the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; Mr. E. Zamora, Interamerican Institute of the Child of the Organization of American States (OAS); Mr. M. Pinto (Argentina), Ministry of Education; Mr. P. Texier (France), member of the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Mr. M. Nuñez Pedraza (Spain), Ministry of the Interior; Mr. C. Swinarski, regional delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

90. The seminar was closed by the President of Paraguay, General A. Rodriguez, before an audience of over 500 persons, which included national personalities of the executive, legislative and the judiciary as well as diplomatic representatives of various countries. Also participating at the closing ceremony were former presidents of Brazil, J. Sarney, and Argentina, R. Alfonsín, who lectured on democratic transition and human rights. A personal message of the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights was transmitted on video. Valuable conclusions were reached regarding the complementarity of the United Nations and the inter-American systems of promotion and protection of human rights.

III. FUTURE ACTIVITIES

91. The future activities of the United Nations programme of advisory services and technical assistance will continue to follow the directives established by General Assembly resolution 926 (X) and by the relevant Commission on Human Rights resolutions. The Secretary-General will also continue to take into account the comments and views expressed by Governments during the consideration of the advisory services programme by the Commission. In addition, the Secretary-General will ensure that the guidelines recently developed by the Centre on the allocation of the resources available through the Voluntary Fund are followed when projects are formulated and implemented. The Secretary-General will also ensure close co-ordination between the activities financed under the regular programme of advisory services and those financed under the Voluntary Fund. Close co-ordination will be maintained with the other programmes of the United Nations system.

92. The following requests for provision of advisory services and technical assistance are under consideration. Further proposals are also under discussion with the authorities of other Member States. The implementation of those activities will depend upon the human and financial resources available to the programme and, in particular, upon those available under the Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance.

A. Africa

Benin

93. The Centre has received a request of the Human Rights Commission of Benin (NGO), supported by the Government, for assistance in the provision of premises, office equipment, books, training and fellowships.

Burundi

94. The Centre is examining a request for technical co-operation, including human rights training and education, advisory services of experts and provision of documentation.

Egypt

95. The Centre for Human Rights will hold a regional workshop on human rights at the ministerial level, in Cairo, for all African countries. The workshop is being organized under the programme of technical co-operation between the Centre and the Organization of African Unity with the collaboration of the Egyptian Government. It will take place in the early part of 1991.

Equatorial Guinea

96. In its resolution 1990/57 on the situation in Equatorial Guinea, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to provide such advisory services and other forms of appropriate assistance in the field of human rights as may be requested by the Government, especially for the purpose of codifying the basic civil and criminal laws and preparing the initial reports which Equatorial Guinea, as a party to the international covenants on human rights, is required to submit to the treaty-established bodies. During 1990, two experts assisted the national authorities in the codification of the civil and

criminal laws (see para. 59). The Centre has proposed, for the first quarter of 1991, the services of Mr. J. Alvarez Vita (Peru), a member of the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, to assist the national authorities in preparing the initial reports of Equatorial Guinea under the two Covenants.

The Gambia

97. The Centre for Human Rights started co-operation with the Government of Gambia in 1989 in order to strengthen its legal national institutions and assist it in the establishment of an African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies in Banjul. In this connection, the Centre is co-ordinating with the African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies in Banjul and with the OAU Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in the setting up of complementary human rights reference libraries for each of these institutions, which are located in Banjul. This assistance includes the provision of books and documents, in order to help the African Centre in its training activities. The Centre for Human Rights will continue providing equipment and financing of promotional activities allowing the Secretariat of the African Centre to seek programme funding in order to implement its human rights programme and projects. See also, paragraph 66.

Guinea

98. In 1991, the Centre will continue to assist the national authorities in their human rights information campaign. Mass reproduction of audio cassettes of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in local languages (Kpekwo, Maninka, Pular and Sosso) will be carried out.

Madagascar

99. There has been a request for fellowships and training courses for judges, law professors and law enforcement officers. The Centre is envisaging the holding of a training course in Tananarive.

Malawi

100. The Centre is considering a proposal made by UNDP Malawi to hold, in 1991, a high level seminar on crime and development and to carry out a feasibility study to assess the needs in the field of social defence and human rights.

Mauritania

101. Request for advisory services to assist the authorities in the ratification of various human rights instruments and in the adaptation of national legislation to the provisions contained in those conventions.

Namibia

102. Possible activities in the field of human rights following Commission resolution 1990/60 requesting the Secretary-General to provide such advisory services and other forms of technical assistance as may be requested by the Government of Namibia.

Organization of African Unity

103. The Centre will continue its programme of technical co-operation, started in 1988, with the OAU Commission for Human and Peoples' Rights. The Centre is elaborating a global programme of activities including training and the holding of a regional seminar in 1991.

Portuguese-speaking countries

104. A training course is planned for Portuguese-speaking countries in Lisbon in 1991 on the teaching of human rights.

Rwanda

105. Request for training and information activities, as well as provision of documentation in the field of human rights.

Swaziland

106. Request for the organization of a national training course and fellowships.

Tunisia

107. The Centre will continue to assist the Institute of Human Rights, particularly in its training activities.

Zaire

108. Assistance in order to organize seminars throughout the country to sensitize specific target groups on human rights issues.

B. Asia and the Pacific

Cambodia

109. The Centre for Human Rights will implement human rights activities, in collaboration with appropriate United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, within the framework of the Peace Plan developed by the United Nations.

Cyprus

110. The Centre will give priority to the outstanding request made by the Government of Cyprus for technical assistance in the form of training, fellowships and provision of experts in connection with the implementation of human rights instruments to which Cyprus is a party.

Indonesia

111. The Government has indicated interest in meetings on the question of regional arrangements for Asia and the Pacific region.

Jordan

112. Request for assistance to organize a national training course on human rights for law enforcement officials and for the establishment of a documentation and information centre in the field of human rights.

Kuwait

113. Postponement of the organization of the regional seminar for Arab countries on development and human rights requested by the Government of Kuwait.

Mongolia

114. The Centre will organize, in co-operation with the Government, a national training course on human rights, in 1991. Other forms of assistance may include the provision of advisory services of experts and assistance for the publication of relevant human rights instruments in the local language. See also paragraph 60.

Pakistan

115. The Government has indicated interest in participating in regional workshops and training courses on human rights.

Philippines

116. The Centre for Human Rights is considering project proposals submitted by the Government of The Philippines for a national training programme for human rights investigators and for the establishment of an Asia-Pacific human rights institute.

Sri Lanka

117. The Government has indicated interest in having the main human rights instruments and other relevant documentation for education purposes translated into local languages.

C. Europe

Austria

118. Depending upon the availability of resources, the Centre will organize, in collaboration with UNITAR, a training course on reporting obligations for Arab countries, in Vienna, in the course of 1991.

Bulgaria

119. Following consultations with the Government, the Centre is considering the provision of advisory services for assisting the national authorities in the drafting of legislation. The organization of training courses is also being considered.

Czech and Slovak Federal Republic

120. Following consultations with the Government, a national training course and other forms of technical assistance, including the setting up of a documentation and training centre, are under consideration.

Hungary

121. A national training course on international human rights standards for administrators of justice is under consideration.

Malta

122. Provision of advisory services and technical assistance in the training of police officers of the National Police Academy. The Centre will carry out this activity in co-ordination with the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI).

Portugal

123. The Centre is organizing with the Government of Portugal a workshop, in Lisbon in 1991, for Portuguese-speaking countries on the teaching of human rights.

Romania

124. The Centre will continue the assistance started in 1990 to the Government of Romania, including the provision of experts to assist the national authorities in the legislative process and in the establishment of a centre for documentation and research in human rights.

Spain

125. The Centre is organizing, in 1991, in co-operation with the City of Barcelona and in collaboration with the United Nations Association of Spain, a European regional workshop on human rights.

D. Latin America

Brazil

126. The Centre will organize, in co-operation with the national authorities, a national training course on human rights, in 1991.

Colombia

127. The joint UNDP/Centre for Human Rights programme to strengthen human rights infrastructures will continue in 1991. On the basis of the evaluation study of the project, the Centre will continue to provide assistance to the national authorities.

Costa Rica

128. The Centre has received a request for a three-year project to train prison personnel.

Ecuador

129. Request from the Government of Ecuador to support a broad programme of training activities of the Asociación Latinoamericana para los Derechos Humanos (ALDHU).

Guatemala

130. Assistance to Guatemala will continue, in particular to assist the Commission on Indigenous Communities of the Congress in the elaboration of a draft law on indigenous peoples.

Jamaica

131. The Centre will provide assistance in 1991 to the Government of Jamaica for the training of law enforcement officers.

Mexico

132. The Centre will co-ordinate with the Mexican authorities with regard to the type of assistance needed by the national authorities following a request received from the Mexican Government.

Paraguay

133. The Centre will continue the assistance started in 1990, in particular the provision of services aiming at establishing a national infrastructure in the Ministry of Justice and Labour to promote human rights.

Peru

134. A request has been received for assistance in strengthening the national commission on human rights.

Venezuela

135. The Centre is organizing, in 1991, a training course on human rights, in Caracas.

ANNEX I

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR ADVISORY SERVICES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The contributions received as at 31 October 1990 amounted to $US 2,114,682.

The 1990 budget was $US 428,600 and the financial status of the Voluntary Fund as at 31 October 1990 was as follows:

(a) Resources

Total contributions: $US 2,114,682

(b) Utilization as at 31 October 1990

Expenditures and commitments entered in 1988-1989	$US 883,700
Expenditures and commitments entered in 1990	$US 338,300
	1,222,000

Estimated balance: $US 892,682, of which $US 90,300 are earmarked for previously approved and ongoing projects which are to be implemented in 1991.

The allocations and object of expenditures and commitments by main heading in 1990 were the following:

	Allocations	Expenditures and Commitments
Advisory Services of Experts	131,000	91,200
Provision Reference Libraries	27,200	700
Fellowships	5,600	6,000
Training courses, workshops	221,800	200,700
Publications	15,200	11,900
Data processing and office equipment	27,800	27,800
Total	428,600	338,300

Unencumbered balance = $US 90,300

Table I provides a financial summary of all the projects which have been funded under the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in 1990. Some of these projects have been carried forward from previous years. It should also be noted that the numbering of the projects in 1990 does not always follow a sequence, due to the fact that some projects were postponed. The asterisk indicates that the project has been completed.

Table I

1990 SUMMARY OF PROJECTS AS AT 31 OCTOBER 1990

Project commitments in 1990

Project No.	Activity	Allotment Budgeted
1988/2 *	Technical Co-operation (Uganda)	5 000
1988/3 and Add.1	Country programme (Guatemala)	39 400
1985/5	Country programme (Colombia)	24 000
1989/1 *	Publications (Guinea)	6 700
1989/3	Country programme (The Gambia)	20 000
1990/1 *	Co-operation Arab Institute - Tunis	32 000
1990/2	Country programme (Paraguay)	48 000
1990/4 *	Training course (Uruguay)	33 100
1990/5 *	Technical co-operation election (Romania)	16 000
1990/6 *	Workshop (The Philippines)	134 600
1990/7	Co-operation with African Comm. (OAU)	46 300
1990/9 *	Publications (Hungary)	1 000
1990/11 *	Promotional activities from sales of human rights watches	15 000
1990/12 *	Legislative history, Convention on the Rights of the Child	7 500
		428 600

ANNEX II

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR ADVISORY SERVICES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS (UNFASTA) AT 31 OCTOBER 1990

GOVERNMENTS	Amount		Date pledged	Equivalent $US	Date paid	Final Amount $US
AUSTRALIA	$Aust.	10 000	Feb. 1989	8 815	Feb. 1989	8 815
AUSTRIA	$US	10 000	Dec. 1988	10 000	Dec. 1988	10 000
(2)	$US	10 000	Dec. 1989	10 000	Dec. 1989	10 000
CANADA	$Can	150 000	Sept. 1987	113 636	Sept. 1987	113 636
DENMARK	Dkr.	700 000	Apr. 1990	108 493	Aug. 1990	108 493
FINLAND	Fmk	50 000	Mar. 1988	12 195	Apr. 1988	12 195
(2)---	Fmk	60 000	Mar. 1989	14 405	Apr. 1989	14 405
(3)---	Fmk	250 000	Jun. 1989	56 884	Aug. 1989	56 884
(4)---				17 972	Aug. 1990	17 972
FRANCE	FF	500 000	Nov. 1988	80 386	May 1989	80 386
(2)	FF	567 000	Apr. 1990	98 780	Apr. 1990	98 780
(3)				34 843	Aug. 1990	34 843
(4)	FF	400 000		76 336	Oct. 1990	76 336
GERMANY	DM	40 000	Mar. 1988	24 054	Apr. 1988	24 054
(2)---	DM	40 000	Jan. 1989	21 755	Mar. 1989	21 755
(3)	$	23 557		23 557	Mar. 1990	23 557
HUNGARY	$	2 500	Sept. 1989	2 500	Oct. 1989	2 500
(2)				2 500	Oct. 1990	2 500
ITALY	$US	50 000	Jun. 1988	50 000	Jul. 1988	50 000
(2)---	$US	99 990	Jan. 1989	99 990	Aug. 1990	99 990
(3)---	$US	177 570	Jun. 1989	177 570	Sept89Feb90	177 570
JAPAN	$US	50 000	Mar. 1989	50 000	Dec. 1989	50 000
NETHERLANDS	f.	100 000	Mar. 1988	46 713	Aug. 1988	46 713
(2)				50 652	Dec. 1989	50 652
(3)				24 935	Oct. 1990	24 935
NEW ZEALAND	$	10 432	Aug. 1988	10 432	Aug. 1988	10 432
(2)---	$	9 392	Jun. 1989	9 392	Jun. 1989	9 392
(3)---	$	9 432		9 432	Mar. 1990	9 432
NORWAY	NKr	1 000 000	Jan. 1988	157 356	Jan. 1988	157 356
(2)				160 456	Jan. 1990	160 456

GOVERNMENTS	Amount		Date pledged	Equivalent $US	Date paid	Final Amount $US
SWEDEN	SKr	2 000 000	Jun. 1988	334 616	Jun. 1988	334 616
(2)				61 543	Jun. 1990	61 543
SWITZERLAND	SwF	55 000	Dec. 1989	36 424	Jan. 1990	36 424
TOGO	CFAF	500 000	May 1988	(1 515)		
UNITED KINGDOM	SwF	48 400	Mar. 1988	34 820	Mar. 1988	34 820
(2)---	L	30 000	Mar. 1989	56 775	Aug. 1990	56 775
URUGUAY	$	1 000	May 1989	1 000	Jun. 1989	1 000
TOTAL						2 089 217
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS						
Fond. Cult. Islamique	SwF	8 435		5 282		5 282
Minnesota Lawyers Int. H.R. Committee		100				100
Peace Prize to UN Centre for Human Rights	SwF	6 788		4 269		4 269
World Blind Union	$	1 000	Dec. 1987	(1 000)		
OTHERS						
Sale of UN human rights watches	SwF	26 409		15 814		15 814
TOTAL				(2 515) (Pledged but not paid)		2 114 682 (Paid)
GRAND TOTAL						2 117 197

ANNEX III

ADDITIONAL REQUESTS RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS FOR ADVISORY SERVICES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

List of countries	Activities					
	a	b	c	d	e	f
Argentina		x				
Barbados		x		x		x
Benin	x					
Bolivia		x				x
Botswana		x	x		x	x
Brunei Darussalam	x	x				x
Burkina Faso		x			x	x
Burundi	x	x				
Cape Verde		x	x		x	x
Central African Republic	x	x	x			
Chad		x	x			
Comoros		x	x			
Congo	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cyprus			x			x
Djibouti	x	x				
Dominica	x	x				x
Equatorial Guinea		x	x			
Ethiopia	x	x	x			x
Gabon		x	x	x	x	x
Ghana		x	x			x
Guinea	x	x	x	x		
Guinea-Bissau		x	x		x	
Honduras	x	x			x	
Iraq			x		x	x
Lesotho		x			x	
Madagascar		x	x			
Malawi				x		
Mexico		x				
Mozambique		x	x	x	x	x
Nepal		x	x		x	x
Nicaragua	x	x	x	x	x	
Niger	x	x			x	
Nigeria				x	x	x
Papua New Guinea	x			x	x	
Peru		x	x			x
Rwanda	x	x	x			
Samoa		x	x			

List of countries	Activities					
	a	b	c	d	e	f
Sao Tome and Principe		x	x	x		x
Sierre Leone		x	x			x
Singapore	x					
Uruguay		x				x
Yemen		x				x
Zambia		x		x		

Source: E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/17 and requests from Governments.

(a) Establishment or strengthening of law faculties; (b) Development of adequate law and human rights reference libraries for the administration of justice; (c) Training activities including training courses and workshops in the administration of justice; (d) Expert advice in the drafting of legal texts in conformity with the provisions of international instruments of human rights; (e) Publication of official law journals; (f) Collection and classification of legal material including legislation and digests of court decisions.